



WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1909.

MADAME ROLAND, when about to be executed during the French revolution, exclaimed: "O liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name." It can now be said O education how much foolishness is permitted in thy name, by demagogues and ignorant people. Many are awakening to this fact and some are giving open expressions to their thoughts on this subject. At the session of the National Council of Education held in Denver, Colorado, on Monday, a discussion of conditions that must rule the twentieth century was had and the opinion of the leaders was expressed that a preparatory course to the presidency is not the object of the public school system of the United States, or rather it should not be. Edwin G. Cooley, of Boston, led the discussion and said:

While it is the privilege of every American-born boy to try to become president of the United States, it does not follow that it becomes the business of the public school system to fit him for that position. Some of these boys are going to be laborers, mechanics, artisans, something besides president, and right now they are educating about 2,000,000 boys for the presidency and about 30,000,000 for nothing because our schools are cramming things in their heads which will be of no use to them when they begin to work in the factory or on the farm.

MR. JAMES R. CATON, who has for several years faithfully and ably represented Alexandria city and county in the House of Delegates of Virginia, and who is now a candidate for lieutenant-governor, has returned to this city after a visit to the central portions of the state. He was greatly encouraged by all he saw and heard. While every democrat recognizes the labors for the party of Mr. J. Taylor Ellyson, the present lieutenant-governor, who is a candidate for re-election, most Alexandrians, manifesting high pride, naturally lean toward the candidate from this city who has as honestly earned his spurs as any man in the Old Dominion. Mr. Caton's labors and close attention to his duties as a delegate in the Legislature at the time the new constitution was proclaimed have given him a reputation throughout the commonwealth, and his election to the position he seeks would be a just recognition of his services. The Alexandria candidate is, strictly speaking, a self-made man, having begun an active life at the lowest round of the ladder. Should the people of the state select him as their next lieutenant-governor the Old Dominion will have another able representative presiding over the Senate.

It is announced from Washington that the end of the long tariff powwow is at hand. The end does not justify the means and the means do not excuse the end. This measure is the reverse of the tariff revision which the republican party last year intended to have the country understand that it was promising. It will not reduce taxation, but increase it. It will not increase the national revenue in any substantial measure except by the imposition of a new tax in the nature of direct taxation. Even in the judgment of the leading republican papers it is no improvement on the Dingley law, but rather more objectionable. As the Philadelphia Record says: "There is not a line in the bill that explains why the national convention should have promised tariff revision, or why the president should have summoned an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff, or why Congress should have spent nearly four months on the task."

THE Virginia socialist party at their state convention held in Richmond on Sunday adopted resolutions denouncing the state constitution; advocating compulsory educational laws, with free text-books in all public schools, and the feeding and clothing of school children whose parents are unable to do so; demanding the abolition of convict labor; demanding the abolition of the employment of children under 16 years of age; demanding the abolition of the power of judges to grant injunctions in contests between capitalists and workmen; demanding a legal enactment of the principles of direct legislation, the imperative mandate (power of recall) and proportional representation; demanding the election of judges by the people. But they offered nothing instead. The socialists are pullers down, not builders up.

DISCUSSING the ultimate form of the tariff bill, Hon. Champ Clark, leader of the democratic minority in the House, said the other day:

Of course it is not positively known what shape the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot bill will take when the conference get through with it. Enough is known to enable a rational creature to conclude: First, that the Payne bill is worse than the Dingley law, the proposed reduction of whose rates brought about this extra session, ostensibly at least; second, the Aldrich-Smoot bill is worse than the

Payne bill; third, the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot bill, when finished by the conference, will be the worst of all.

Mr. Clark knows his political adversaries so well that he expected only the worst from them and in this he is about right.

It is said that these six progressive republicans will vote against the Aldrich tariff bill, believing that it violates the party's campaign pledges: Messrs. Cammins and Dooliver, of Iowa; La Follette, of Wisconsin; Nelson and Clapp, of Minnesota; Bristow, of Kansas. How many democratic senators will vote against the bill on the same grounds?

EXPERTS have figured out that the Aldrich tariff bill will increase the average cost of living by 10 per cent. This is the result of a revision of the tariff by its friends.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) Washington, July 7.

The block signal and train control board of the interstate commerce commission is investigating the manufacture of steel rails, with a view of determining whether a standard for the manufacture of railroad rails can be adopted. The commission decides that it has control over the matter on the ground that a defective process of manufacture increases the possibility of railroad wrecks. The investigation is being made in the interest of the public welfare, it is announced. There is no doubt that the manufacturers and the railroads will oppose efforts to adopt a standard rail, although the Pennsylvania and the New York Central systems are at present experimenting with a process for rail manufacture.

The battleship fleet is a fighting unit again. From the various yards along the Atlantic coast to which they were assigned for repairs after their voyage around the world the battleships have emerged in their new war paint and with military masts and are getting ready at Rockport, Mass., for the rendezvous before starting out on the summer maneuvers in which they are to play again at the game of war. The sixteen battleships will all assemble at Rockport today. Rear Admiral Schroeder, the new fleet commander, will organize his fleet. The auxiliary vessels are also gathering along the northern coast. The torpedo boats will put in at Boston temporarily and the submarines are creeping northward to make ready for their part in the war game. As it will be viewed from sea, the armada will constitute an unusual naval spectacle. The gray ships are to be put through strenuous paces and many problems of offensive warfare are to be worked out.

In accordance with the expressed wishes of Mrs. Cushman, widow of the Washington congressman, no committee will be appointed by Speaker Cannon to attend his funeral. It is customary for such a congressional delegation to be selected, on the death of a member, but in deference to Mrs. Cushman's wishes such members as may accompany the body of her husband to Tacoma will do so merely as a personal mark of respect to his memory. Senator Pile and Representative Humphrey, both of Washington, left today to accompany the body of their colleague to Tacoma.

Vouchsafing no explanation of his mysterious disappearance and flight from New York yesterday, Wilbur Wright put in an appearance at Fort Meyer today only a short time after the arrival of Orville from Dayton. Later journeyed to the aeroplane shop here to secure some special canvas with which to repair the rent in the machine's cases caused by the accident of last Friday. The signal office had word from the brothers today that they were "working on the machine." Beyond this nobody knows when the flights will be resumed, and neither of the brothers will venture a prediction, although both declaring that the repairs to the aeroplane will be finished within a day or two.

The judge-advocate-general of the navy has designated Commander John Wood and Lieutenant H. M. Jensen, of the navy major; William G. Neville and Henry Leonard, as a board to reopen the investigation of the circumstances surrounding the mysterious death of Second-Lieutenant James N. Sutton, of the Marine Corps, who was shot early one morning after a ball at Annapolis, in 1907. The board will begin its investigation at Annapolis on July 19. Major Leonard, of the marine corps, will act as judge-advocate.

The Senate made such rapid progress with the tariff bill today that Senator Aldrich shortly after noon announced that he expected to pass the bill within a few hours. There is a rumor in circulation that when the bill goes to conference the corporation tax will be reduced to one per cent and that an inheritance tax of the same amount will be added.

The case of H. E. and C. H. Meeker, of Pennsylvania, against the Lehigh Valley Railroad is being heard before Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission today. There is a demand for reparations for excessive rates of over \$200,000. The case involves the general freight on anthracite coal to tide water.

Sixty-first Congress.

Washington, July 7.

When the senators assembled this morning it was to take the final votes on the tariff bill preparatory to sending it back to the House with the hundreds of amendments that have been adopted. Senator Aldrich was on his feet immediately after the routing business had been disposed of to announce the programme of the day. He said that all of the amendments adopted by the Senate sitting as a committee of the whole to which there was no objection, would be adopted with a single vote. Senators were invited to mention such of these amendments as they wished to be made subject to special consideration and separate votes. After the committee amendments had been disposed of, he said, individual senators might propose their own amendments for action.

Half a dozen senators arose to make their reservations from the list of committee amendments and nearly an hour was spent in settling aside paragraphs in sections which are to be voted upon separately. Mr. Bailey headed the list with the request that the corporation tax amendment be a substitute for that provision. Mr. Hayburn, reserved zinc, and Mr. Stone, hide and leather. Mr. Beveridge, named watch movements. He also held out steel rails. Messrs. Penrose and Oliver held out plate-glass, and Mr. McLaughlin, of Mississippi, farming implements.

Some other reservations were Bacon, cotton ties, meats and agricultural implements; Gay, sugar; Bankhead, wool-waste and shoddy; Cummins, the maximum and minimum, customs court and countervailing duty; Daniel, cellophane; Clapp (Minn.), tariff commission and customs court.

Senator La Follette, complaining that he had not had an opportunity to read through the bill and make a list of the paragraphs by number to which he desired to make reservations said that it might be necessary for him, in order to protect his rights, to name every paragraph in the bill. He was proceeding to make objections to the unanimous consent agreement that a vote should be taken upon all the amendments adopted in committee of the whole en masse with the exception of those to which specific reservations had been made when Mr. Aldrich promised that if there should be some paragraphs upon which he would cooperate with him to secure it. This promise was accepted by the Wisconsin senator and at 11:16 o'clock all amendments, not reserved, were agreed to. The Senate then proceeded to take up in order the reserved paragraphs.

An aggressive spirit was aroused in Mr. Aldrich by an effort on the part of Senator Dick to adopt the House rate of 40 cents a ton on gypsum rock. The senate rate is 20 cents a ton.

"I earnestly object," explained Mr. Aldrich. "There has got to be an end to this business some time. We cannot begin at this time to increase duties at the request of individual senators. If so we might as well abandon the bill." "It is not an increase," interrupted Mr. Dick. "The present rate is 50 cents a ton."

Mr. Dick's amendment was defeated. Mr. Burton, of Ohio, tried to have crude asphalt placed on the free list and failed.

Mr. Lodge offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that all which dials, whether attached to movements or not, must be marked with the name of the country of origin.

An amendment by Mr. Piles for a free admission of tar and oil spreading machines used for the preservation and improvement of roads, was adopted.

At the request of Mr. Carter the paragraph fixing a rate of 30 cents a pound on wool waste was passed over for future action.

Mr. Taliaferro attempted to obtain a reduction in the duty on cigar labels but Mr. Aldrich triumphed, as usual, and the Senate rate was sustained.

There was a controversy between Senator Bristow and Senator Aldrich over the duties on writing paper. Mr. Bristow complained that on the paper used most extensively in business correspondence the Senate bill increased the rate 60 per cent. "There is no foreign competition in this paper," said Mr. Bristow, "and the only object could be to give American manufacturers a chance to raise the price."

Mr. Aldrich said that the rates on 90 per cent of the writing paper used by the people had been reduced one-half a cent a pound. Mr. Bristow insisted that the statement was inaccurate.

Mr. Bristow's amendment to reduce the tariff on writing papers from three cents per pound and fifteen per cent ad valorem to two cents a pound and ten per cent ad valorem was beaten by 35 to 34.

When the paragraph on hides was reached Mr. McLaughlin, of Mississippi, offered his amendment providing that skins of all sizes and weights should be included within the meaning of the paragraph. It was defeated.

Senator Aldrich offered a committee amendment increasing the duties on hand, belting, rough and sole leather, from 10 per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent ad valorem which was adopted.

On motion of Senator Lorimer photographic film positives for use in moving pictures exhibits, were made dutiable at one and one-half cent per linear foot instead of 25 per cent ad valorem.

Senator Burton moved to put all agricultural implements on the free list. It was defeated by a vote of 50 to 28.

Senator Newlands described the method of Congress in passing a tariff bill as wholly unscientific and urged that a tariff commission should be organized which would investigate all facts bearing upon the cost of production and report as to the proper rates that should be imposed. He said that the admission of sugar free from the Philippines meant that \$15,000,000 now received by the government as revenue would go into the pockets of the sugar planters of the islands. He thought the Philippines would get more benefit if, instead of giving that vast sum to a few men, the government should pay to the island government \$5,000,000 or \$7,500,000 to be used in agricultural development.

Senator Cummins objected to the provision in the bill which authorizes the president to appoint the president of the board of general appraisers and also the board creating a customs court. As to the latter, he said: "It is to be organized to decide cases in favor of the government under all circumstances and regardless of the evidence. It is no secret on the floor of the Senate that the plan is to secure men who are experts and to take from the United States circuit courts jurisdiction so that more judgments may be rendered for the government and against the importers."

Senator Cummins also opposed the creation of the customs court because it would add an expense almost equal to that of running the Supreme Court.

Senator Clapp maintained that the tariff bill had been framed by reconciling the different sections of the country in a way that a river and harbor bill was usually called "log-rolling" and in saying that he cast no reflection on anyone. He considered that a court created for a particular purpose would sooner or later become a one-sided tribunal.

Confessing that he had burned successively his art stores in this city, Providence, R. I., Quebec, Spokane, and Amesbury, Mass., James Hunter Wright, who last night asked to be locked up on a charge of arson, told a most remarkable story to Magistrate Crane in the Tombs court in New York today when he was arraigned. He said that he had slept last night for the first time in years and that he is glad to be in jail.

Seized with a fainting fit, King Peter of Serbia today fell off his horse while riding in Roposchder Park, Belgrade. He was severely bruised and shaken and was carried to the castle by attendants in a serious condition.

Virginia News.

Mrs. Virginia Leary, widow of the late Dr. W. B. Leary, died at her home in Quantico Sunday of heart trouble.

Fire Monday night destroyed the old house formerly the home of Dr. Lou's Gutt, on the outskirts of Falls Church.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association convened yesterday at Natural Bridge for sessions lasting until Saturday.

Martin F. Yeakley, a leading Frederick county farmer, died yesterday at his home, near Chambersville, after a few days' illness from heat prostration, aged seventy-three years.

Mrs. Susie F. Wynne, wife of Mr. John A. Wynne, and daughter of the late Augustine Payne, died at her home in Falmouth Monday night, after a long and painful illness, aged 35 years.

The State Department of Health yesterday announced that arrangements have been completed for the opening of the Catawba Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, on July 15. The sanatorium is located at the old Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, in Roanoke county.

While no pronounced change was noted yesterday in the condition of Mr. John Gode, in extremis at St. Vincent's Hospital in Norfolk, the aged statesman was described as very weak. Only at times was he able to recognize any one. There is no hope of improvement in his condition.

A charter was issued yesterday to the Carolina, Virginia and Western Railway, with headquarters at Amherst, to extend from Milton, N. C., to Strathmore, Va., a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles. T. O. Troy, president; B. R. Harrison, secretary, and a number of Danville and Amherst business men are incorporators. Capital is twenty-five hundred to twenty-five thousand dollars.

In Richmond yesterday a license was issued to the E. L. Dupont de Nemours Powder Company, of New Jersey, to do business in this state. Sherman S. School, of Roanoke, is agent in Virginia for the company. The company will engage in the manufacture of powder, dynamite and other explosives. The capital of the company is fixed at \$50,000,000, and the license fee for Virginia was \$2,250.

MR. TUCKER SPEAKS.

Mr. Harry St. George Tucker, in Fredericksburg, last night rapped the "office-holding trust," which is a creature of the "democratic state organization," that is supporting Judge Mann. He also asked Judge Mann a series of startling questions.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Tucker said: "In many parts of the state the 'office-holding trust' seems quite alarmed. In Shenandoah county, Mr. Buserman, the commissioner of asylum of the state, is riding over his county imploring his friends to vote for Judge Mann, because if Tucker is elected he will lose his job."

"Mr. McDonald Lee, chairman of the board of fisheries, has already announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection if I was elected, but would be if Judge Mann was."

"Joseph B. Doherty, the commissioner of labor for the state, I understand, is making the same appeal in the city of Richmond to his friends."

"The appeal seems to be not that Judge Mann is the best man for governor, but that these several gentlemen will lose their jobs if he is made governor. The great office of governor of the state is lost sight of in the decision of the question of whether Buserman, Lee, and Doherty are to retain their jobs."

Mr. Harry Tucker will speak in Fairfax county today. This will be Mr. Tucker's first appearance in that county, and his friends intend to give him a warm welcome. He speaks at Fairfax court house tonight, at Vienna tomorrow afternoon, and at Herndon tomorrow night.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Belated reports reached Lynchburg yesterday of a county roadside duel in a remote part of Nelson county, about thirty miles from Lynchburg on Sunday evening, in which L. D. Astrop, a merchant and farmer of that county, was shot and almost instantly killed by John McCallum, aged thirty, a farmer, who lives near the scene of the shooting.

Yesterday afternoon McCallum was given a preliminary hearing before Justice Loving and Perkins, who, after a long examination, exonerated the accused, the evidence showing that Astrop drew his revolver and began the firing, and that McCallum shot in self-defense. The justices discharged McCallum immediately upon rendering this decision.

It appears that the men quarreled two weeks ago over a trivial personal matter and Sunday afternoon they met near a church, and Astrop immediately began firing, McCallum returning the fire, hitting Astrop three times. McCallum was not hurt.

Astrop leaves a wife and eight children.

SAW MURDERS IN DREAM.

In the trial in Buckingham county of Dallas Wright, Edward Jones and Richard Perkins, charged with the murder of William and Thomas Stewart and the burning of their cabin, Edward Bolton, a merchant, who was a witness in the case, related a remarkable dream which visited him in the night, on which the double murder occurred, in which dream he saw the crime committed and recognized Wright, Jones and Perkins as the slayers. He also said that a stout negro boy, whose name he did not know, helped in the killing.

William Jackson, who answers the description of the youth seen by Bolton in his dream, already had been arrested. Bolton says the dream was so vivid that he was awakened and went out to his yard, from which he could see the Stewart cabin ablaze. Jackson and Bolton both give the same time of the night when the fire occurred, although they never have seen each other. Bolton will be given an opportunity of identifying the negro.

The July number of the Southern Planter has been received from its Richmond publishers. Among its contents are well written articles on Alfalfa in the Valley of Virginia; Effects of fertilizer on poor land, Powhatan, Blight on Irish potatoes. Opportunities for dairying in Virginia, Cost of a horse, farm renting in Virginia, etc.

Today's Telegraphic News.

Celebrating Anniversary.

Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y., July 7.—Escorted by the president of the United States, Governor Hughes, of New York, Governor Prouty, of Vermont, and scores of other celebrities, including Ambassador Bryce, of England, and Ambassador Jusserand, of France, the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, moved today to Plattsburgh.

Yesterday the pageant and the oratory centered around the ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga, while tomorrow the speech making will be let loose at Burlington, across the lake.

The exercises today began at Cliff Haven, the Catholic summer school of America, where President Taft delivered an address, to the students. He was introduced to the big crowd in the auditorium by Governor Hughes.

Following these exercises the president and the other distinguished visitors inspected the wigwams of the Indians who were taking part in the pageant, and shook hands with the squaws and papooses. The president reviewed a dress parade of the regular troops and the New York National Guardsmen, who are encamped at the famous old Plattsburgh barracks.

Immediately after the dress parade President Taft, Governor Hughes, Governor Prouty, Ambassadors Jusserand and Bryce and others delivered speeches.

President Taft in his speech declared that religious toleration in the United States was only twenty or twenty-five years old. "We are reaching a point where we are more tolerant," he said. "Religious toleration is a modern institution. We of the United States believe we were the inventors of religious toleration and religious liberty."

As a matter of fact, we wanted religious liberty for ourselves and wanted everybody else to worship exactly as we did. Fifty years ago, if we had sent a representative to the Vatican, it would have given us a severe criticism. It fell to my lot to make an important journey some time ago, and I claim the distinction of being the only representative from the United States to the Vatican. There I had the great pleasure to meet that distinguished statesman and pontiff, Leo XIII. I had expected to find him only a figure head, whose acts were directed by the cardinals. I was agreeably surprised to find him, at ninety-two, in active control of the church. He was also able to stand an address from me of twenty minutes duration and to make a reply that consumed fifteen minutes. We did not succeed in settling matters then, exactly as we wished, but we made progress. When I left him, the pope said: "You have not got exactly what you want, but I am going to send to the Philippines a representative who will settle things in accordance with the wishes of the government of the United States."

And things were settled all right, and every question since then has been settled with justice and fairness to each side. No bad taste has been left for either."

In the evening, a banquet in honor of President Taft will be given at the Hotel Champlain, followed by a fireworks display on the Saranac river.

Tomorrow President Taft will spend the day in Burlington and in the evening will start back to Washington.

Excitement in Southern Italy.

Rome, July 7.—Panic prevails throughout southern Italy as a result of the prediction of seismological experts that more severe earthquake shocks than have yet been experienced will shake the entire Mediterranean district in the near future. Reports from Calabria and Sicily show the population is in a state of wildest excitement and fear.

The inhabitants of towns in southern Italy are fleeing from their homes to the open country where they hope to escape the dangers of the quake. In their frantic preparations for flight the inhabitants have drawn out all of their savings from the smaller banks, loaded their personal effects on any kind of vehicles available and deserted their homes. Along the country roads throughout the south long trains of nondescript wagons, carts and barrows, drawn by men, women and children, are hurrying frantically to the farm and vineyard districts. The question of food to supply these travelers threatens to grow serious, and the authorities are at a loss to cope with the situation.

Paris, July 7.—A large area of that section of France bordering on the Mediterranean was shaken by a severe earthquake shock lasting several seconds today. The inhabitants of the towns centering about Cognac were badly frightened and rushed from their houses in terror. Reports say that the houses were badly shaken and walls shattered, though that no deaths are recorded. The earthquake was accompanied by a heavy rainstorm. Despite the drenching they received, many families refused to return to their homes fearing a repetition of the shock.

Every effort of the government to allay the panic has been without avail. The earthquake experts confidently assert today that the general earthquake which they are sure will come tomorrow will be followed by re-percussive shocks of the severest character in central and southern America.

Composer's Wife Sentenced.

Lucas, Italy, July 7.—The masterpiece of Giacomo Puccini, the Italian composer, is Madame Butterfly, in which a beautiful little Japanese girl, deserted by her lover, a naval officer, ends her life. Into the family of Puccini there has come a tragedy which has shaken Italian musical circles, and when they mention it they shake their heads and whisper "Madam Butterfly." It is that, indeed, the principals were guileless, but the ending was the same. Evirina Donatelli, the wife of Puccini, was today sentenced to serve five months in prison for having caused the suicide of Don Manfredi, her serving maid. Evirina Donatelli had accused the pretty little Italian girl of having improper relations with Puccini. The girl protested her innocence, whereupon Puccini says his wife struck her in the face.

Disgraced by the insulting words and the blow, the girl crept away from her scornful mistress, and in an hour was dead—a suicide. The relatives of the dead girl easily proved her innocence of Mme. Puccini's charge. They entered a suit for civil damages. The courts took the matter up and placed the composer's wife on trial. Today she was sentenced to prison. In passing sentence the trial judge declared that as soon as

Mme. Puccini was released from prison she must pay a large sum as damages to the dead girl's family, the exact amount to be determined later.

Suicide of Boys.

Paris, July 7.—Not for many years have the people of France and particularly the citizens of Paris been aroused over problems relating to the French children as they are today over the alarming extent to which young children, between the ages of 14 and 16 years, have been committing suicide.

Within the past month nine children, apparently without cause, have deliberately put an end to their lives. While the police, and the other public officials were attempting to unearth a reason for the children's mania for self-destruction, Maurice Barres, playwright, author and deputy, representing the department of the Seine, in which Paris is located, made an impassioned speech before the chamber, in which he blames the whole suicidal tendency upon the teachers in the public schools.

It has been shown that in the Clermont School, a boys' institution in Paris, there existed a suicide club, as complete in its ramifications as the mythical organizations of similar nature related in stories of the most morose authors. A few days after the club organized the first "drawing" was taken. The lad drawing the fatal number, blew out his brains before his class of school companions. Scarcely had the revolver dropped from his fingers to the floor when a companion of the victim picked it up, managing to hide it so secretly that it has not yet been located. The parents of the other children in the Clermont School, are in mortal fear that their children will be the next to use the revolver.

Kills Another Lion.

Lake Naivasha, British East Africa, July 7.—His rare skill as a marksman has again saved the life of Col. Roosevelt, who is hunting along the banks of this wondrously beautiful lake, according to advices from the party today.

While hunting through the jungle Col. Roosevelt came upon lion tracks which were larger than any he had thus far seen during his African hunt. With his gun bearers he followed the tracks for some time, finally coming upon the great king of the jungle almost unawares. Cornered, the great beast turned and charged furiously in the direction of Col. Roosevelt, seeking to get near enough to spring. Col. Roosevelt had just enough time to seize his rifle from one of the gun bearers, and fired one quick shot. But that shot was enough. The great beast stopped and sank dead in the jungle grass. Col. Roosevelt's bullet had struck it full in the chest, piercing its heart.

The lion was the finest specimen yet killed on the African hunt. It was a black-maned male beast, and African hunters declare it has one of the most beautiful manes and skins ever captured.

Orchestra Routed.

San Francisco, July 7.—"To hell with the king" sang more or less inebriated musicians in the orchestra of a local cafe early today. The crowd had enjoyed the music and many steins had been sent up to cheer them. Some one asked for "God Save the King," and the other musicians followed the suggestion of the first singer. There was a sudden crash of glasses, as a table was upset. Then the figure of a broad shouldered subject of Edward dashed through the crowd. A stiff English upper cut sent a trombone player sprawling on the floor. A stout English boot went crashing through the bass drum. A body blow sent the piano player reeling. The other musicians fled and a small riot in which the waiters and guests joined, followed. When order was restored, the Englishman was found to be W. F. A. Hood, a wealthy citizen of Vancouver, B. C., who had been sitting at a table in company with several millionaire club men of this city. Hood's routing of the orchestra was accomplished so quickly and the victory for King Edward was so complete, and undoubted, that the police arriving shortly afterward found nothing to do.

Funeral of Representative Cushman.

New York, July 7.—The body of Francis W. Cushman, former representative in Congress from Tacoma, Washington, will be shipped to his late home late this afternoon. The casket was wrapped in an American flag today, in compliance with a telegram from Cushman's mother, asking that it be draped in the "flag Frank loved so well." The body will be in charge of an assistant sergeant-at-arms delegated by the House of Representatives, to accompany it to Cushman's former home. At Harborside, a delegation of members of Congress, including Senator Samuel H. Piles, and Representative William E. Humphrey, will meet the funeral train and escort the body to Tacoma.

Ducked for Ducking Women.

Pittsburg, F., July 7.—Six farmers yesterday mobbed Horace Revers, a Pittsburg chauffeur, who they thought was responsible for an automobile accident near Carnegie, in which three women in costly attire were ducked in Chautauque lake. They were en route to a wedding at Carnegie. While climbing a steep hill the chain on the automobile broke, according to the driver, and the car started backward. The brake would not hold, and the car, gaining great speed, jumped into the creek. The machine was wrecked. The women, half buried in the mud in the shallow stream, were pulled out unhurt. They blamed the chauffeur, and he was roughly handled and ducked, while the mud-covered women walked home.

Floods in Colorado.

Denver, Col., July 7.—Several thousand travelers are held up today throughout Colorado by the floods which have covered the entire tracks and made railroading difficult and hazardous. A large number of narrow escapes have been reported near Canon City. Two hundred passengers on the Rio Grande train were saved from death by the presence of mind of a tramp who disappeared after he had flagged the train. The train was flung while running forty miles an hour directly into a long stretch of "soft track." All around Canon City railroad conditions are bad from the floods, and it is impossible to move any of the trains safely.

Fears for Section Men.

Gallatin, Mo., July 7.—A gang of six men sent out by the Washburn Railroad, to keep driftwood away from the Grand River bridge, last night, is missing today. It is believed they have been swept away in the flood and drowned.

Suicide of a Banker.

Charlottesville, Va., July 7.—Arthur White, manager of the Pile & Company, the big Baltimore stock brokerage firm, committed suicide today in his office in the Rower Building. White shot himself through the right temple. Ill health and business troubles are supposed to have been the cause of White's rash act. White formerly represented Eells & Stappan, the New York brokers, who failed some months ago. About five years ago White came to Charlottesville and purchased a large string of horses which he exhibited at the various horse shows. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Annette Beir, of Baltimore.

Towns Inundated.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—Oalls for help were sent out this morning to Kansas City and St. Joseph from the towns of Pottawatomie, Mo., a place of 1,500 inhabitants, sixty miles north of Kansas City. The town is under two feet of water and many of the inhabitants have been driven to the roofs of their houses. Many are reported to have been drowned already and others are in imminent peril. A number of houses are floating about and the fate of their occupants is unknown.

Following the receipt of the message Chief Snow, of the Kansas City police force, loaded fifty row boats on a special train and started for Pottawatomie. St. Joseph police did the same.

After the train left word was received that it would not be able to get within three miles of the town, as the water is rising constantly. The flood came with great rapidity down the Grand river and Big creek, being caused by yesterday's tremendous rains in Iowa. There is considerable apprehension today as both the Kaw and Missouri rivers are on the rise. There have been heavy rains along both streams, the precipitation at Topeka being six inches, sending the Kaw up six feet in a few hours.

Falconio to be Cardinal.

Rome, July 7.—The rumor that Archbishop Falconio is to be raised to the cardinalate in November is confirmed by several of the clergy who are high in Vatican circles. The American archbishop is generally accepted as the next cardinal. Vatican gossip has placed